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A CREED IN ITSELF. General Grant's Speech, Delivered at Warren, O., Sept. 28, 1860.

" It may be proper for me to account to you, on the first occasion of my presiding at a political meeting, for the faith that is in me. "I am a Republican as the two great politi-cal parties are now divided, because the Re-

publican party is a national party, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number of citiens. There is not a precinct in this vast Nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot, and have it counted as cast. No matter what the prominence of the opposite party, he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without persecution on account o his opinions. There are fourteen States, and ocalities in some other States, where Repubicans have not this privilege. This is one reason why I am a Republican.

"But I am a Republican for many other reasons. The Republican party assures proand the payment of the debts of the government-State, county and municipal-as far as it can control. The Democratic party does not promise this. If it does it has broken its promises to the ertent of hundreds of millions, many Northern Democrats can testify to

their sorrow. "I am a Republican, as between the existing parties, because it fosters the production of the field and farm, and of manufactories, and it encourages the general education of the poor as well as the rich. The Democratic party discourages all these when in absolute

"The Republican party is a party of progress and of liberality towards its opponents. It encourages the poor to strive to better their children, to enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates; and, in fine, it secures an entire equality before the law of every citizen, no matter what his race, nationality or previous condition. It tolerates no privileged class. Every one has the opportunity to make himself all he is

Coy is King and King is Coy.

SIM COY'S real grievance seems to be against trial by jury.

SHERIFF KING, stand up and answer: Where did Sim Coy get his key to the jail

MUNICIPAL elections occur to-day in most of the cities and incorporated towns of In-

Some councilmen know when they have found their level, and rather like to associate with convicts.

EDITOR SHEPARD, of the New York Mail and Express, is now known as Depew's Burchard. Mr. Depew is unfortunate in his friends.

WHEN the little boss gets to Michigan City we hardly think he will be allowed to carry key to the prison door, though even the State prison is under Democratic control.

A MEMBER of Council who puts himself on record against the expulsion of a convicted criminal from the body is devoid of self-

THE City Council cannot review or overrule the action of the United State District and Circuit Courts. The question for the Council to decide was not whether Coy was guilty, but what it should do with a member convicted of crime.

THE Springfield Republican, speaking of the leadership of the Republican party, sadly acknowledges that the time has gone by when "Massachussetts led America." What! and with so many powerful mugwump intellects in that State, too!

Ex- GOVERNOR WARMOTH, of Louisiana, is on the war-path. He says he does not intend to be counted out of the recent election without at least exposing the infamous frauds by which his defeat was accomplished. He collecting proofs of the most damning character, and in due time will forward them to Senator Sherman, who will know how to make proper use of them.

THE light rain of yesterday was only a be ginning of what is needed in central Indiana and, indeed, throughout the State generally. Last summer was exceptionally dry and the drought extended far into the fall. During the winter the fall of snow and rain was less than usual, and the spring thus far has been dry. The result is the country is greatly in need of a good soaking rain.

VARIOUS and sundry organs, which failed to see in the election of a solid Harrison dele gation from Indiana any indication of a boon for that gentleman, have discovered that the indorsement of Governor Gray by the De mocracy of his State makes him an important factor in the Democratic vice-presidential situation. It is a mighty poor rule that doesn't work twice the same way.

THE new Chief-justice is Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago. The nomination is somewhat of a surprise as, although Mr. Fuller had been spoken of as a possibility, he had not been so prominently mentioned as some others. The appointment is a fairly good one. Mr. Fuller ranks among the able law-

the head of a bar which embraces a number of lawyers of larger experience and wider reputation. His professional attainments, however, are beyond dispute, and he is otherwise highly esteemed. He is an uncompromising Democrat and has figured considerably in polities, though never holding any higher office than a seat in the Illinois Legislature. His Democracy and his age-just turned fifty-five years-were the strong points in his favor. He will probably be confirmed without serious opposition, unless there should spring up some reason to the contrary not now apparent.

A "BIG FOUR" DELEGATION. The Republicans of Indiana are in dead earnest respecting the nomination of Gen. Ben Harrison as the candidate for President. There is no "favorite son" business about it, nor mere complimentary regard for him; but they are for Harrison, and for Harrison all over, because, in the first place, they are Republicans, and desire the election of a Republican President; and in the second place, because they believe General Harrison to be eminently qualified to fill the place and eminently worthy the honor. If Indiana Republicans believed there was another man in the United States more likely to secure the necessary votes to be elected, they would not tenaciously adhere to General Harrison; but they know his nomination makes not only the State of Indiana certain, but insures as many Republican votes in and from other States as any Ropublican can command. General Harrison is as strong everywhere as any other Republican, and he is exceptionally strong in Indiana, and for that reason the Republicans of the State are for him and will urge his nomination upon the national convention.

How to do this the most effectively is the question. The duty of the State convention on Thursday will be to select four delegates, and four alternates, who will be the best able to present and press the claims of General Harrison. No question of locality, of personal desire, of geography, should control in the choice. Let Indiana go to Chicago with a "Big Four" delegation, no matter who they where they come from. they are all from one city, or county, district, what is the so they are the four most thoroughly representative men of the State, and can best aid in accomplishing the desire and purpose of the majority of the Republican party? The Journal urges upon the Republicans of Indiana, as they shall come up to the capital on Thursday, to lay aside every consideration of personal pride or local feeling, and unite in sending a Big Four delegation to Chicago, one that will creditably represent the State, and give to its candidacy the most unflinching and influential support. Ohio sent Governor Foraker and Ben Butterworth, both from Cincinnati, and added to them William Mc-Kinley and Governor Foster. Let Indiana send its best and most conspicuous four men, irrespective of every other consideration than the honor of the State and the success of the party's desire before the convention.

"OLIVER" ISAAC.

The New York World publishes a very picturesque account of how and why Governor Gray left the Republican party and joined the Democracy. According to the narrative, the impelling cause of his change of base was his disapproval of the Republican policy of reconstruction in the Southern States. He remained with the Republicans as long as he possibly could, and when his conscience and self-respect would not permit him to remain longer he joined the Democracy. It is further related that Senator Morton, then the recognized leader of the Republican party in Indiana, pleaded earnestly with Gray to keep him in the party, offered him anything he might want in the way of political preferment, etc., but his overtures were firmly repelled, and Gray, following the dictates of his conscience, nobly walked into the Democratic camp. This is a very pretty story, and would make a fine subject for an historic painting. It reads as if it might have been written on the same type-writer with the resolution indorsing Governor Gray, adopted at the recent State convention. But to the wellinformed it is painfully lacking in verisimilitude, and widely divergent from the truth of history. The fact is Governor Gray was an ardent Republicau during the reconstruction period, and if he disapproved of the party's reconstruction policy he never made it known. If he had left the Republican party on that account he would have Johnsonized in 1869 or 1870, but he continued to act with the Republican party until 1872. He was an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Gov ernor that year, and his failure to get it was the cause of his leaving the party. The idea of Senator Morton wrestling with him to hold him in the party is too ridiculous. The plain truth is that having held up his plate and failed to get what he wanted from the Repub licans he went over to the other side, where he has been holding up his plate ever since.

"PECULIAR AND EMBARRASSING."

The Indiana Democracy, in their platform, adopted a few days ago, congratulate the country on the eminently successful administration of President Cleveland in view of "the peculiarly difficult and embarrassing circum stances under which he came into power." It would have sounded more democratic as well as more American to speak of the President as coming into office instead of "into power," but let that pass. The platform abounds with verbal monstrosities and shocking mutilations of language. The congratulation implies that Mr. Cleveland's administration might, and would have been much better but for "the peculiarly difficult and embarrassing circumstances under which he came into power," or in other words, that it is quite as good as could be expected under the circumstances. Like the ticket, "it is as good as could have been made with the material at hand." We are of the same opinion. We have asked the framer of the platform, or some other Democrat skilled in the interpretation of political Volapuk, to state what were "the peculiarly difficult and embarrassing circumstances under which Mr. Cleveland came into power.'

a party which, after having spent five years trying to destroy the government, had spent the next twenty in trying to hinder its recovery from the war. The record of his party hung over and around him like a black pall. The solid South weighed on him like a millstone. The countless acts of violence and fraud by which the votes of the States that elected him had been secured were enough to appal any man of conscience or sensibility. The great State of New York, which turned the scale in his favor by a beggarly plurality of less than 1,100, had been secured by a combination of ignorance and fraud, manipulated by professional corruptionists. The party that elected him was very hungry and thirsty, and of the millions who had voted for him a large majority had no other motive or idea of politics than to get an office. Of this clamorous horde of officeseekers the most were totally unfitted for any position of public trust, while the importunity of their demands was in an universe ratio to their fitness. The idea had been so industriously disseminated that all Republican office-holders were thieves and scoundrels that most of the Democrats who ought office did so in the expectation of feathering their nests. This was the kind of a crowd the President had to deal with. How to satisfy them and at the same time satisfy the mugwumps whose silly suffrages be had caught with his fine phrases about civil-service reform was one of the most difficult problems that could be presented to a young and rising statesman. These were some of the "peculiarly difficult and embarrassing circumstances," but by no means all under which Mr. Cleveland "came into power." On tne whole, perhaps, he ought to be congratulated on having done no worse. Like the convention, he has probably done as well as could

A STATE AND ITS CANDIDATE.

be expected with the materials at hand.

It has come to be a pretty well-settled principle of politics that a presidential candidate must go before a national convention with a substantially solid and earnest delegation from his own State. This is the startingpoint of a national movement and a sine qua non of success. There is good reason for this view. Whether a candidate's State be large or small, he ought to be better known, better appreciated and stronger there than anywhere else. The indorsement and support of his own State ought to be more gratifying to him personally, and more valuable politically, than that of any other State. A man may have a national or sectional reputation, but it must radiate from a certain point, and if he is the right kind of a man, and has the elements of enduring strength, he ought to be stronger there than anywhere else. On this line the New York Press, referring to General Harrison's indorsement in this State, says: "A man who has not the honesty, the brains and the tact to command a harmonious indorsement at home for an office which any community would be proud to have come to it through any worthy son, is not likely to possess the qualifications of either a successful party leader or a wise administrator of public affairs on a large scale. The same qualities of breadth of statesmanship, and of knowledge of, and power to influence men, are required for success in the smaller sphere as in the large." It is the general prevalence of this feeling that gives universal recognition to the importance of a candidate having his State behind him.

IT IS easy to understand why foreign manufacturers should advocate free trade and urge it on Americans. They want free access to the American market. It is by long odds the best market in the world, offering a larger field, more customers and better prices than any other. They are right in desiring free access to this market and ultimate control of it, which they would certainly acquire, and for this reason they are right in advocating free trade. But why should any intelligent American favor a policy framed in the interest of foreign manufacturers and urged by them solely on the ground of self-interest? If the American market is a good one for them t is equally so for American manufacturers. What other market can American manufacturers find that will compensate them for the loss of this, and why should they voluntarily surrender an established control of their own market without any prospect of ever getting another as good? Foreigners are right in advocating free trade from their stand-point, and Americans are equally right in opposing it. The American market should be controlled by and for Americans.

THE Charleston, & C., News and Courier says of the work of the Democratic league: "It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," and adds: "This State can already be set down in the Democratic row, but we are hard fighters down this way and must help to pull our neighbor out of the mire and establish their feet on solid dry ground. The battle-cry must be: Cleveland and the Constitution!" The News is evidently in a condition of great alarm, and is cherishing a fear that the customary outrages against Republican voters cannot be perpetrated with the usual impunity. The offer of helping its neighbors out of trouble, however, is rather superfluous since the entire new South is already quite familiar with the shotgun argument and counting out methods. South Carolinians will probably have all they can do to attend to their own State.

THE Indianapolis correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, who visited Coy in jail a few days ago, states that as he started to leave the jail, after a short talk with the prisoner, "the turnkey could not be found, and Coy obligingly took a key from his pocket and unlocked the door for his visitor, remarking as he did so, 'I always keep a key for the accom modation of my friends." It must not be supposed from this that all the prisoners are allowed to have keys to the jail door. Con earned this privilege by setting up the county convention for Sheriff King's renomina-

THE Salt Lake Tribune, which disapproves of ex-Senator McDonald because of his de fense of Mormonism, thinks the snub admin-

Hoosier Democrats. Bless the Tribune's heart, it wasn't because of his connection with Mormondom that the ex-Senator was frozen out of the convention. If he had been known to favor the passage of a law compelling every man in Indiana to marry seven women simultaneously it would have been no bar to his admission to the innermost circle of the Gray party, provided he had shown a willingness to countenance shamelessly indecent methods in local politics. Bat Mr. McDonald would not do this, and hence it was "good-bye Joe."

"COLONEL" HICKLIN, a brawling ex-rebel, last night disgraced himself-no, disgraced the Council-by comparing the trial of Sim Coy to the trial of Jesus Christ before Pilate. It was in the Democratic State convention of Indiana that Jesus Christ was held up in defense of the faw-breaking, infamous Liquor League; and now in the City Council of Indianapolis a foul-mouthed Democratic Councilman links the name of the Savior of men with that of a convicted conspirator to forge election returns. How much more of this blasphemous indecency will be permitted before the people of the State and of the city smite with the hot wrath of their indignation the men and the party guilty

THE disgraceful and disreputable methods pursued by the Chicago Tribune in the denunciation of John Sherman and Benjamin Harrison for the supposed benefit of its "favorit son," will not be likely to redound greatly to the advantage of Judge Gresham. The Tribune alludes to Mr. Sherman as the friend and advocate of "rice and rat-eating Mongolians," and sneers at General Harrison in the approved style of a Bridgeport slugger. Of course the Indiana delegation will break their necks to rush to the support of the Tribune's candidate, after they have been vilified and abused and their own choice stigmatized and denounced by the drab who inspires and controls its columns.

THE Fort Wayne Sentinel calls the attention of General Harrison to the neat manner in which Judge Gresham's fences are being repaired over in Illinois. The Sentinel must be mistaken. The Gresham organs in that State have protested loudly from the beginning that no Gresbam literary bureau exists, that there is no organized movement in his behalf, and the "boom" is purely spontaneous. Of course the organs can't be wrong about

Every delegate elected to the national convention is the recipient of the favors of the presidential bureau in Chicago, managed by the Chicago Tribune. It is very skillfully and elaborately conducted. It has agents traveling over the country, and nobody is allowed to escape its

POLITICAL NOTES.

TELLURIDE (Col.) Republican: Myron Reed seems about the only candidate for Governor that the Democrats can scare up. The woods

are full of Republican candidates. THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Ex-Senator McDonald's savage letter about Governor Gray's vice-presidential aspirations is thought by Democrata here to put Governor Gray off the list of possible candidates, in spite of the fact that the Indiana convention formally suggested his name. MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: With Governor Hill in New York and Governor Gray in Indiana, Mr. Cleveland is having a merry time with his Governors. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility for Hill to carry New York for Hill, and Gray to "tote" Indiana to the demnition bow-wows. There will be some amusing work in these two States, this summer. "Hill or h-!" is said to be the war-cry of a large segment of the Democratic party in New York

SPRAKING of Sherman's chances, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "Every one of these presidential aspirants will have a sufficient following to divide almost equally the five hundred votes which Sherman will not have at the start. Those who have studied the situation closely, and who have had experience in convention politics, believe that there will be few changes in the first three or four ballots, but that with the vote so close and so widely scattered each candidate will cling tenaciously to his following until it is clearly demonstrated that he is out of the race. The three names out of the lot that are regarded here as dangerous possibilities are Harrison, Alger and Allison, in the order in which they are named. General Harrison, especially, is gaining strength-probably from the fact that they flud that he is a strong man for the doubtful State of Indiana. Governor Alger, too, is growing daily, and he is slated now for votes from quarters that will surprise a good many of the Eastern delegates.'

HE may capture the Hoosier Democrate, But as sure as his name is Gray He never will be Vice-president, For the people won't vote that way. - hicago Tribune.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL has selected the evening of May 9 to deliver his sulogy of the late Roscoe Conkling in the legislative chamber

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. CARL STRAKOSCH (Miss Clara Louise Kellogg) has been ill for about a month with whooping cough, which has caused her to abandon the concert tour she had planned for this spring. The cough is severe and extremely

FROM recent New York accounts it would seem that men who make a slip in any calling, and temporarily find their lines hard, seek the elevated or horse sailroads, offering themselves as employes, just as men of former generation, when pecuniarily desperate, were wont to loose themselves in Uncle Sam's navy.

BISHOP VLADIMIR, the new Russian bishop of California, Alaska and the Aloutian islands, brought to this country a full boy choir of forty roices. The new bishop is transferred to the United States from Japan, and his special work will be to improve the now wretched condition of the creoles and Indians in Alaska. GEORGE W. CABLE grew dramatic in a recent

lecture before some Massachusetts colored men, and exclaimed, pointing to his left side: "Right there is a mark of a United States minie ball. I got it trying to perpetuate your slavery. If I could risk my life trying to perpetuate slavery, what can you not risk, except honor, to establish your liberties?" PRINCE BISMARCK speaks all the important languages, including even Russian, which is by

far the most difficult to acquire of the European tongues. Though it is not as a linguist or an orator that the German Chancellor is chiefly distinguished, his knowledge of languages and his power over an audience are no small ad gition to his fame. A LITTLE boy, a cripple, was being wheeled past a Center-avenue store, in Bay City, when a

gentleman who noticed the unfortunate child said: "That little boy's misfortune is the result of a kiss. When he was a baby his sister, on coming into the house, went up behind the high chair in which he was seated and catching his nead suddenly, gave it a turn and kissed him. The shock injured his spine and he is going through the world a cripple for life."

JUSTICE WILLIAM STRONG, of the United States Supreme Court, retired, is now eighty years of age. He is a tall, fine looking man. who does not look over sixty. His clean-cut vers of Chicago, though he does not stand at of them. He was hampered by the record of thems his asign of progress on the part of the last salary of \$19,000 a year rooms from Thursday morning. Mr. Clarkson

and a good income besides, but he still lectures on constitutional law in one of the Washington chools, and sometimes gives professional ad-

"In spite of what our Elizabethan forefathers said and did to the contrary," says the Hospital, 'and notwithstanding the opinions of some eminent physicians of recent times, evening is the rational time to dine. There should only be two really substantial meals a day, and those should be beakfast and dinner. A solid and nighly nutritious meal ought to begin the day's work, an equally solid and equally nutritious meal should end it. What is taken in the course of the working hours may be such as merely to satisfy the urgent cravings of the appetite, and to maintain in a condition of steady movement the ascending or descending course of the nerve

GEN. HENRY RONALD MACIVER, the bere of the book "A Soldier of Fortune Under Fourteen Flags," is still in New York city. He is, however, ready at a moment's notice to akin across the ocean when the European dogs of war are let loose. The flags that this redoubtaole warrior has served under are the East India Company in the Sepoy rebellion, Garibaldi, Southern Confederacy, Maximillian, Brazil, Ar-gentine Republic, Crete, Cuba, Egypt, France, Don Carlos, Herzegovina, Servia, and Greeca, He has had time during his career to fight eight duels and to have a dozen romantic love affairs. M. J. O'BRIEN, superintendent of the South-

energy."

ern Express Company, now in New Orleans, thinks that Mr. John Hoey will certainly succoed to the presidency of the Adams company, recently made vacant by the death of W. B. Dinsmore. He thinks so because of Mr. Hoey's long experience, acknowledged ability and general qualifications for the important position. Mr. Hoey has been in the express business for over forty years, and is not only one of the bestknown business men in the United States but a most popular one with the railroad officials, all of whom, it is thought, would be glad to see him at the head of a company with which they have such intimate business relations.

ON MATTHEW ARNOLD. The joyful thrill of English spring around, Love at his side his spirit calm and bright.

At one great effortless and painless bound.

Thought-swift he passed from Sweetness in

-Pall Mall Gazette.

COMMENT AND OPINION. EARLY rising is one the characteristics of per-

sons who live long lives. It is more important than total abstinence.—Medical Record THE Voorhees Gray faction triumphed in everything, but the action of Indiana does not render it certain that Mr. Cleveland will be willing to take Gray on the ticket with himself. -Boston Advertiser.

IT is now popular for men to write autobiogra phies whether there is anything to write about or not. Senator Voohees should not commence work on one, however, until Wednesday of the coming week. - Nebraska State Journal. Ir General Black, total wreck, Pension Com-

missioner, etc., where not an eager vice-presi dential candidate, would it occur to him to issue insolicited pension certificates to prominent Democrats with influence!-Detroit Tribune. EVERY one who wants free trade wants it for his peighpor's goods and not for his own, for what he buys and not for what be sells. There is no more consuming selfishness than that which governs the disciples of Mr. Mills, and their own conduct, whenever their own interests are at stake, demonstrates it .- New York Mail and

As with Lincoln, all parties and all sections are honoring Grant dead, but only one party supported Grant living—The Republican party. It was right then in its intents and preference and its critics were wrong, and know it. It is right now and its critics wrong, but they do not know it. That is all the difference.-Philadel-

phia Press. ONE of the things which will be borne in mind when the people are casting up the account of this Democratic administration next autumn will be the fact that it has placed in a high and responsible office and retained there a man who is so much of a traitor to his country as to de-nounce the American common school system as 'anti-parental, Gudless, and destructive of all happiness for time and eternity," and who for twenty-seven years has been unremitting in his efforts to repeal or modify the public school laws.—Boston Journal.

EX-SENATOR M'DONALD. A Democratic Organ Kindly Points Out the "Error" He Has Made.

The split in the ranks of the Indiana Democracy calls up some thoughts that it might be unwise silently to dismiss. When the campaign of 1884 was still in the future there was one Western man upon whom the gaze of the Nation was attentively fixed. That man was Senator McDonald. Cieveland had not then developed the great strength that afterward carried him to the curule chair. It was said on all sides that McDonald was the wise, pure, self-abnegating patriot who should be brought forth like Cincinnatus from a contented private life to eve his country from the ills that surrounded her. To Chicago there came a full delegation of Indianians, led by Hendricks, himself no mean figure in the eyes of men, and this delegation demanded the nomination of McDonald. The result of that convention, the outburst for Thurman, the selection of Cleveland and the conscription of Hendricks for the vice-presidency are on record. Men reasoned among themselves and asked why McDonald had not persisted in the minds of the delegates, when the defeated candidate not only held his peace, but pushed at the rival's chariot. There was no small admiration of McDonald. He was not a man to be forgotten. Yet, why was he forgotten!

If there be a greater wisdom in human events than in men's desires, the fact would seem to bave an exemplification in McDonald's outery against the fate that has put him once more in eclipse. In a moment of exasperation has not the Indianian, who was held to be altruist, statesman, patriot-has he not flung off the cloak in which he stalked before the common men, and shown also his common clay? Has not the grim logic of the years disclosed in 1888 the unthinking wisdom of the agsemblage of 1884, where a sacred charter was given, not to a steward whose thought was of self rather than of duty, but to a more sturdy and vigorous nature whose eye was on the future of the Nation and whose heart resented the wrongs of the past?

Senator McDonald deserved better of himself than that history should record his pronunciado against his own host and its chosen leader. That Governor Gray has been called and that McDonald has failed to be chosen should not have had its justification ex post facto out of the Senator's own action.

Therefore, a leader who yet retains so large a place in the Nation's opinion, should hasten to minify the effect of an error politically so deplorable.

A Page of Inside History.

New Orleans Correspondence tincinnati Commercial

The Democrats have never explained the attempted bribery of the returning-board memturn of Mr. Tilden. Mention was made in the late controversy of Gen. Thos. C. Anderson. The honest old patriot, for such he truly is, stil lives. He will qualify, if need be, to the following: He was approached by a prominent Louisiana Democrat. The Democratic centleman held out temptingly the two certified checks. They covered the amount of \$50,000 each. They were tendered in exchange for the mere verbal pledge that Mr. Tilden should have the returns. General Anderson laughingly said the amount was too small. The Democratic gentleman recheck for the yet another \$50,000. He was told that even this amount was not enough. He came back yet the third time. He had now the four certified checks, each for \$50,000, or \$200,-000 in hand. He tendered the four checks, aaking nothing, as before, beyond the verbal pledge. General Anderson still held off. The gentleman proceeded to explain that he had no more immediately at command.

He would undertake, however, the raising of yet an additional \$50,000. He would deliver the four checks, aggregating two hundred thousand, and would raise the fifty thousand in addition. There was thus the tender of the round quarter of a million. The contieman further feit himself authorized to pledge, on top of all, any position to be selected in the President's gift. All was tendered in exchange for the desired pledge of the return of Mr. Tilden in lieu of Mr. Hayes. The gentleman was told, simply, he had gone far enough; that the returns were not to be bought. General Anderson was subsequently nearly forced into the penitentiary because of the manliness that dared the pressure and refused the bribe. These are of the Louisians returning board facts the Democratic howlers have wisely and persistently dodged

Preparing for the Convention.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. Most of the State delegations, especially from the West, have decided to be on the ground earlier than usual. Mr. Clarkson, of lows, tells me, for instance, that the Iowa men will reach Chicago on the day preceeding the convention, which meets on Tuesday. The three Pacific-slope States will have their representatives

has recently spent several days in Chicago look-ing after convention details, and he saysthat nearly every important delegation will be there in conference before Saturday evening. "My own opinion is," he added. "that there is determination to keep the convention in session two weeks if necessary, to insure a nomination that will represent the deliberate and thoughtful action of the whole party."

MINNIE FREEMAN AGAIN.

Painful Disclosure Concerning the Celebrated Blizzard School-Teacher.

Nebraska State Journal. Every reader of Nebrasks papers has heard of Miss Minnie Freeman, who made a reputation as a beroine during the blizzard of January, and in whose behalf a "fund" was started by an Omaha paper. Poets have dedicated verses to her, artists have portrayed her noble struggle in the storm, gray beards have eulogized her, and now we find this heart rending statement

"A most singular and astounding revelation,

if true, has just been made to the public by the Nebraska Teacher for April, a monthly journal

known as the "official organ of the State Teach-

ers' Association," an advanced number of which

is brought early to the attention of the Gazette-

Journal, because the mechanical work of the

educational paper is executed in this establish-

in the Hastings Gazette-Journal:

ment The statement is sensational in its character and will doubtless cause a further investigation to be made concerning the information given. The Teacher's article is as follows: All are familiar with the story going the rounds of the press in regard to the heroism of Miss Freeman, a teacher of Howard county, Nebraska, during the storm in January last. Thousands of teachers whose hearts beat in sympathy for on bearing the thrilling story her efforts to save her pupils, and many more who have given their meey freely for a supposed worthy object, will be pained to hear that this story is a fabrication, but such is the case, and we have the evidence before us to prove the assertion. A telegraph operator, who is her lover, wired the Omaha Bee the deeds of his visionary heroine, and all know the rest. Had she immediately corrected this report she would now be considered one of the 6,000 sensible teachers of our State. The people of her county urge her to do this yet, and stop receiving the money which is still being sent to her. The farts come to us that the roof of her school house did not blow off, she did not tie her pupils together with a rope, string, or handkerchief, as she had none of these. There were sixteen pupils instead of thirteen, and two of the larger ones escorted her home. and say she would have perished but for them Ker parents are wealthy-not poor, as reported. We give this because it is our duty, and we do

pathy from such gross impositions This story may not be true, the Journal hopes that it isn't, for it has the utmost admiration for was not a modern Grace Darling, she never decame from the ordeal of the storm uninjured while Miss Royce, Miss Shattuck and little Lene Webbeke lay at the margin of the ocean of death. Miss Shattuck is dead; she is dead as the result of her herosam; Miss Royce is alive but crippled for life, as is Miss Webbeke. are crippled as the result of heroism. Miss Freeman, of whom is no record that she ever had she ever had chilblains as a result of her experience, is alive, and enjoying a style of health that would dis-courage patent medicine manufacturers. Whether she saved the lives of her pupils or whether her pupils saved her life, she would do an extremely graceful thing by turning over the contributions she has received to her more unfortunate sisters, since she is wealthy and they are poor. And then, while thinking of the crippled ones, the Nebraska admirers of Miss Freeman will telegraph their blessings to her,

not wish to shrink from shielding a public sym-

"While the billow mournful rolls And the mermaid's song condoles Singing glory to the souls Of the brave."

HosemBiglow on the Mugwumps. owa City Republican.

James Russell Lowell, in his speech at Steinway Hall in defense of the mugwumps, forgot to quote from his Biglow papers of forty years

"Warn't we gittin' on prime with our hot and cold condemnin the war wilst we kep' it agoin'."

It would be very appropriate. No group of men ever did more "ho an' cold blowin' on any subject than the "independents" on the "civil-service reform" in the hands of Cleveland. They must be specially happy as they recall those other words of Hosea Biglow's: "A merciful Providence fashioned us holler,
O' purpose thet we might our principles swaller,
It can hold any quantity of 'em. the belig can,
An' bring 'em up ready for use, like the pelican."

Will Give Them Free Sugar.

Nebraska State Journal. The Democratic organs having halled the Louisiana election returns as an indorsement of the blessed free-trade principles of Mr. Cleve and's message, the Republican papers are adressing that State in the language of Tom Sawyer to his cat when she "asked" for some ain-killer. "You are sure you want it kitty, dear?" said Tom, 'you are sure you love it, are you, and you wont blame me? Well, then pussy ou shall have it," and he administered a heaping teaspoonful of the delectable draught to the frisky feline. The Republicans will give Lor 's" free trade if she is sure she wants it. eat promptness one of these days, and

see : he tariff on angar really raises its prices

60 per cent. according to the creed of the Violations of Sunday Liquor Law. CINCINNATI, O. April 30 .- The clerk of the Police Court was very busy to-day dealing with offenders against the Sunday-closing law. Seventy-three offenders were arrested on warrants. and all gave bonds in the sum of \$100 each. Tonorrow their names will be called and a time fixed for trial. It has not yet been stated what will be the nature of the defense. In some cases it is said the effort was made to evade the law by using a room for the sale of liquors which the week. This was done because the law defines the offense to be keeping open a room on Sunday which on other days of the week was a place of public resort in which intoxicating

liquors were exposed for sale. Another evasion was to sell bottled beer labeled "Ginger Ale."

The penalty includes both fine and imprison-

The Liquor Question in Michigan. DETROIT, Mich., April 30 .- Advices from large number of counties in the State which went "dry" at the recent elections indicate an unexpected diversity of opinion, disposition and intent among the liquer dealers as to what course they will pursue in the matter of obeying the law. Some few of them openly declare they will sell liquor just as long as they want to.

The most of them appear to have renewed the government tax until May 7, the date on which the local-option law goes into effect, while others will throw up the sponge and quit the business. The action of the Supreme Court on 'some test cases is anxiously awaited by the dealers, who think they see a possible loop-hole whereby they may continue the business should the de-

He Has Not Disappeared.

cision be in their favor.

Iowa State Register. It looks as if Indiana politics were to get along without the picturesque figure of the exfactor. A few years ago he was very prominent in that State. To-day he is so conspicuously ignored by his party that an outsider would suppose that he had disappeared from life. But the men who snubbed him will find

Could Carry Minnesota.

no signs of his disappearance.

New York Press The Republican newspapers of Minnesota have been polled by the Minneapolis Journal and are for Gresham for President. If Minnesots were Gresham's State he could carry his own State. But then a presidential candidate with as if-?

Useless Anxiety.

The reputed anxiety of President Cleveland to have Governor Grav on his ticket for Vicepresident shows his solicitude about Indiana. But not even a local candidate is likely to save Indiana to the Democrats this time.

The Fiy in the Cintment.

Senator Voorhees has been chosen a delegateat-large from Indiana to the Democratic national convention. But what are honors and high preferment to a man with Mr. Ingalis, of Kansas, camping on his trial?

The Prospects in Illinois.

Illinois State Journal. If E. M. Haines can be kept out of the next Legislature, and the State can be kept clear of

cholera, Illinois will be able to get through another twelve months with comparative comfort. Gives It Up.

Detroit Tribune What is the difference between the Indiana dea of civil-service reform and Mr. Cleveland's